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ABSTRACT

For the past 20 years West Germany has actively combatted its country's drug-related problems, and has been a leader in international narcotics' coordination and control efforts. Part 1 of this document describes West Germany's attempts to contain and eradicate addiction and to assist persons who are addicted to legal drugs, such as alcohol, tobacco, medications, and substances that can be sniffed, and to illegal drugs, such as heroin, morphine, cocaine, and opium. Part 2 discusses West Germany's role in international anti-drug campaigns and policies. The dissemination of information and materials to children and youth, parents and teachers, and youth center workers is described. West Germany's proactive actions are highlighted through an examination of its: (1) legal principles and the 1982 law governing narcotics; (2) nationwide network of advisory centers; (3) international proposals; (4) international cooperation with police and customs' officials; and (5) cooperation with United Nations narcotics agencies. (JHP)

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THE FIGHT AGAINST DRUGS

The Federal Republic of Germany is stepping up Education, Control and international Cooperation to combat Narcotics

by Ellen Loeper and
Gerhard Hirschfeld

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Social Report 6-87

Health

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I. The Situation in the Federal Republic of Germany

The legal Drugs

Some people have personal experience or have been able to observe the dangers of drugs and narcotics or of misusing alcohol and medicaments; others are provided with all sorts of disquieting reports day in, day out in the mass media. The worse the international drug problem becomes, the more governments have to step up their cooperation in order to combat dope consumers and dealers. "Designer Drugs" pose a new problem. These are mainly produced chemically and as the ingredients can be procured legally, the control mechanisms for the "classical" types of narcotics are not effective.

For more than 20 years, the drug problem has been actively combatted in the Federal Republic of Germany. The national programme of action, which has been revamped on several occasions, was introduced at the start of the first wave of drugs, which affected this country about 1970. Since then, the Federal Republic of Germany has played a leading role in the international coordination of the efforts of individual countries.

The narcotics situation in the Federal Republic of Germany can be evaluated on the basis of statistical data and estimates. An important factor for evaluating the problem is defining what is included in the "range of addictive substances". Apart from established drugs - hashish, marihuana, heroin and cocaine - legal stimulants such as alcohol and nicotine are included in the list as well as medicaments, which can lead to psychical and physical dependence in the event of excessive consumption.

If we look at the various fields, in which the health authorities and self-help groups are actively involved in containing the dangers of addiction and in assisting those affected, we come up with the following major sectors:

Alcohol

This is the sector in the Federal Republic of Germany with the greatest number of addicts as well as potentially endangered persons.

Within ten years, the number of persons undergoing or requiring treatment has risen from half a million to around 1.5 million. However, on the whole, alcohol consumption is on the decline above all, as a result of a drop in beer consumption among young people and it is believed that in the long run, fewer alcoholics will have to be looked after.

Smoking

The Bonn Ministry of Health is involved in special initiatives in this field in 1987. Every year, around 50,000 persons die of cancer as a result of excessive smoking. More than the half of all Germans between 20 and 35 smoke while younger and older people increasingly reject nicotine. One concern is that proportionately more and more women smoke. However, in the long term, the number of smokers, estimated to amount to around 37 per cent, will decline because just over half of all young persons are against smoking. In many places, anti-smoking organisations are attempting to have legal protective measures introduced against the equally harmful passive smoking effect, above all, for children and young people as well as at work.

Misuse of Medicaments

There are no pertinent statistical data available for this sector, but it can be assumed that in the Federal Republic of Germany, well over half a million persons are addicted to medicaments which they can obtain on prescription or over the counter. Misuse is mainly in the field of psychopharmaceutics. The authorities assume that the trend will continue to grow in this problem sector; up till now, stepped-up vigilance has had little effect.

Sniffed Substances

This part-section of the so called legal drugs has so far received relatively little attention. Children and young people are above all, affected. Some of them (less than 10 per cent) have previously tried some other form of drug. Substances for sniffing in the form of glue or solvents can easily be obtained and as a consequence, escape surveillance. The

authorities would urgently like more attention to be paid to this source of addiction,which so far has largely been underestimated.

Illegal Drugs

Compared to the statistics on the consumption of alcohol, tobacco or legally procured medicaments, the data related to "illegal Drugs" in the Federal Republic does not seem to be particularly alarming at first glance. The number of regular consumers of heroin, morphine, opium and other hard drugs is reckoned to amount to just under 50,000. Around a tenth of all young people up to the age of 24 according to the statistics, have tried a drug - usually hashish - at some time or other. The health authorities are particularly worried about the consumption of cannabis products while the consumption and the confiscation of cocaine is not experiencing the same sort of increase.

The consumption of heroin has not spread, notwithstanding the dangers in this sector are especially great because the fatal disease AIDS can be passed on if addicts use the same needles in order to inject themselves. An increasing number of persons infected by AIDS has been registered at advisory and therapy centres for drug addicts.

The average age of persons, addicted to drugs or regarded as particularly endangered by them, has tended to rise in recent years. At the same time, a decreasing number of "first offenders" are to be found in police reports so that it can be concluded that fewer young people in the Federal Republic than before are addicted to drugs.

Main Considerations of a consistent anti-Drugs Policy

The consistent anti-drugs policy of the responsible organisations in the Federal Republic of Germany is aimed at realising an effective link-up between combatting drugs, didactic measures and legal protective measures and increased international cooperation.

The Bonn Ministry for Youth, Families, Women and Health has commissioned its Federal Centre for Health Education which is based in Cologne to act as the central coordinating office. The institute provides families, schools, youth centres and cultural institutions with the relevant information.

The Cologne institute gears its actions mainly towards the following target groups:

1. Children and Young People

Appropriate instruction material is developed for each type of school, mainly social games, films, sketches for the stage, special editions of youth papers and slide series. In the interim, there is at least one teacher at every school in the Federal Republic of Germany, who has been trained to deal with drug problems.

2. Parents and Teachers

Various illustrated brochures are available for them. If they wish to consolidate their efforts in group discussions, they can obtain additional instructive material and films, in which the consequences and dangers of taking drugs are described in a particularly concrete fashion.

3. Workers at Centres for young People

In many towns and communities, efforts are made to bring young people who are especially exposed to potential addiction together socially. The workers involved at the special leisure centres are schooled so that they are in a position to recognise drug misuse among their charges at an early stage and take efforts to remedy this. These social workers can take part in a programme of seminars or group discussions with drug experts.

Control and Legal Principles

The legal regulations, in accordance with which the authorities and the narcotics investigators in the Federal Republic of Germany act, are based on agreements which became valid internationally in 1961. These regulations known as the International Narcotics Agreement confine the extraction, the production, cross-frontier trade as well as the further distribution and the possession of narcotics strictly to the fields of science and medicine.

Accordingly, the production, sale and purchasing of any kind of narcotics is an offence in the Federal Republic of Germany. Every doctor, dentist or veterinary surgeon must fill out a forgery-proof prescription, which is registered with the responsible authorities (Federal Opium Institute) every time he prescribes drugs. Of late, the authorities have extended their checks to certain chemicals from which illegal types of drugs (e.g. designer drugs) can be made. The Federal Criminal Investigation Office has constantly strictly controlled all substances for preparing cocaine. In this connection, the monitoring system used for heroin is made use of.

In the Federal Republic of Germany, legislation was introduced in 1982 - the law governing Narcotics. Its regulations have recently been extended to apply to a sector, which the authorities could not properly tackle in the past: today, the financing of illegal traffic in drugs or inciting someone to illegally consume drugs is also forbidden. At the same time, the maximum sentences have been increased. Anyone found guilty of a particularly serious offence must reckon on a sentence of 15 years; previously, the maximum sentence amounted to ten years.

This applies above all, to smuggling drugs from abroad. Anyone caught carrying large quantities of drugs is regarded as a criminal and can count on at least two years' jail. In the

meantime, the customs and judges in the Federal Republic of Germany no longer differentiate between so-called soft and hard drugs.
Cannabis and heroin are subject to the same penal regulations; however, judges can use their discretion when handing down a sentence in the case of soft drugs.

The Federal Republic of Germany intends stifling the traffic in drugs through such measures and through the introduction of even tougher ones. This will also include the possibility of allowing a Queen's evidence to make statements in court, which will entitle him to obtain a reduced sentence providing his testimony enables those pulling the strings, who are otherwise so difficult to convict, to be exposed.

For a number of years now, the Federal Government has collected all the sentences passed at trials involving persons trafficking in drugs by means of a specially installed data bank. These data are systematically evaluated and provide important assistance in the long term battle against drugs. In 1985, just under 17,500 sentences were passed on persons in court who contravened Narcotics Legislation in the Federal Republic of Germany. The evaluation of all data revealed that in four out of five cases, only minor offences were involved. Most of them take drugs and normally end up having to pay a fine; however, one quarter of all these "minor offenders" are locked up.

The systematic containing of drug consumption and traffic requires considerable outlay. A legal basis is required, many well-trained investigators and a comprehensive information network as well as permanent contacts and purposive cooperation with the responsible institutions in neighbouring countries and throughout the world.

In the Federal Republic of Germany, anti-drugs policy is based on the action programme designed to combat the misuse of narcotics which was updated in 1980 as well as the action programme designed to contain and prevent the misuse of alcohol. In a comprehensive report produced in 1986 relating to the situation, the Federal Government differentiates between illegal drugs such as hashish and heroin and the legalized substances

alcohol and tobacco. It is underlined that in the case of "illegal drugs", it is an offence simply to be in the possession of them and that any form of passing on these substances is punishable.

Treatment for Addicts and Rehabilitation Measures

Since about 1970, a nationwide network of advisory centres has been set up continuously. Many endangered young people as well as addicts were provided with help within the scope of this major assistance programme. This was complemented in 1978 by the "Psychosocial Follow-up Programme". Efforts were made to penetrate the drug scene directly and to locate endangered persons as soon as possible.

Nowadays, the network of centres for looking after people who have problems with drugs or with alcohol comprises roughly 900 teams, many of which were initially established as self-help groups. At present, the responsible authorities are not principally concerned with extending this network of consultants, helpers and therapeutists even further. The reason is that the sometimes extremely costly efforts undertaken to assist addicts have basically confirmed the medical assessment that medical treatment is imperative. It is, if anything, essential that the psychosocial aspects of the drug problem receive greater attention and the therapeutic programme is further improved. There are already in some cases, special wards for pregnant women with small children who are drug addicts. The number of facilities, designed to assist couples or families with acute drug or alcohol problems, is also to be enlarged.

In the Federal Republic of Germany, more out-patient facilities are required for treating and catering for drug addicts. The further extension of drug therapy is in part laid down by law - as a result of the new legislation governing narcotics passed in 1982. This is something which is particularly important for drug addicts, who are facing charges and as a result, find themselves in preventive custody. In accordance with the legal principle "therapy instead of punishment" prisoners who are addicted to drugs are to be provided with a chance to receive treatment and get out of prison.

Government officials and drug experts are convinced that so-called methadone programmes, which are being tried out in other countries, should not be used in conjunction with long-term addicts who have been inside. In such cases, the habit is broken simply by replacing one drug with another but the real root of the problem is not tackled.
Methadone is a chemical synthetic addictive drug, which is used in therapy for curtailing dependency or in serious cases, for controlled stabilisation of addiction. The chances of success of such programmes are controversial. In the Federal Republic of Germany, there is at present scarcely any need to consider the application of methadone programmes as the misuse of narcotics is not very widespread.

More Successes through international Action

The facts are evident but the situation remains confused. For almost all countries throughout the continents, there are exactly determined or estimated data on how narcotics' consumption is continuing to spread. On the other hand, the forces of law and order are able to report certain successes. However, combatting drugs does not take place everywhere with anything like the same sort of intensity. In addition, there are still loopholes in the law, while the international mobility of illegal traffic in drugs has taken on uncontrollable dimensions parallel to the general exchange of goods and passenger transportation between East and West, North and South.

Of late, the Federal Government has put forward a large number of concrete proposals, by means of which coordination in international institutions at Council of Europe and European Community level as well as within the framework of the United Nations has been stimulated.

The structural change to be observed in drug consumption makes the combatting of narcotics more difficult. New synthetic drugs have appeared on the market. In 1986, the law uncovered dozens of mini laboratories in the Federal Republic of Germany, in which for instance, the dangerous substance amphetamine was produced. The number of drug victims remained almost constant compared with the previous year; the number of new addicts on hard drugs also stayed at the same level. However, to an increasing extent, "designer drugs" have taken over the scene, a term used to describe amphetamine and a number of other synthetic mixtures comprising chemicals and vegetable materials. It is essential that this new wave is stopped.

There has been international cooperation in fighting drugs since 1909. Since then, it has been adapted to cope with changing

developments. However, drugs traffic and consumption now exceed all previous dimensions.

Nowadays, illegal drug transactions are controlled and financed by international crime syndicates with the help of dubious financial circles. The International Narcotics Control Board (INCB) a sub-organisation of the United Nations, has confirmed that in certain regions, close ties with dealing in arms, political underground activities and international terrorism exist.

The INCB report points out that practically every country is affected by drug misuse and there is no social group which is not endangered. The "designer drugs" and above all, "crack" pure crystallized cocaine, which has reached the sorry best-seller record on the US market - are the new drugs to have appeared on the scene alongside the most commonly taken drugs - cannabis, cocaine, heroin and a number of psychotropic substances. Heroin addiction has stabilised itself at a high level or is on the decline. However, the misuse of cocaine is spreading and according to the International Narcotics Control Board, is constantly increasing in certain countries. Cocaine appears to be enjoying a new wave of popularity. France, the Federal Republic of Germany and Great Britain seem to be particularly affected by it.

In certain countries - it appears - the number of cocaine addicts has increased, as has the number of deaths due to cocaine. In view of this development, the Bonn Government has considerably intensified its international efforts alongside its national measures designed to combat drug addiction.

The Vienna World Narcotics Conference is actively supported by the Federal Government. It has worked out proposals for the multi-disciplinary programme of action and in addition, called upon the national specialist organisations to provide assistance contributing to the success of the conference.

Bonn experts believe that effective international cooperation in combatting drugs depends on every country involved realising its own national strategy, which must continuously be further developed. An the basic prerequisite for this is that all countries sign the two international agreements on narcotics together with the proper application of the regulations contained

in these agreements at national level. In addition, Bonn advocates that the recognised flaws in the common combatting of illegal drug traffic should be removed through supplementary measures as soon as possible.

Until this is accomplished through a new international convention, all countries should do their best to realise new measures aimed at combatting drug addiction as quickly as possible at national level.

In its proposals for combatting narcotics, the Federal Government points out that all measures at national, regional and international level must take the close interlinking of the individual sectors of the drug problem into account. Initiatives aimed at reducing demand should be connected with minimizing supply - and this should apply to all countries of origin, transit states and consumer countries. Unilateral strategies in the fight against drugs, the Federal Government feels, have less chance of success. Bonn proposes detailed measures to control the supply of drugs, to combat the illegal trade in drugs as well as to treat and rehabilitate drug addicts and to prevent drug misuse and to contain demand for illegal drugs.

The German point of view is that prevention is still fairly low down the scale in these international efforts. The Federal Government also criticises the fact that preventive measures do not receive sufficient consideration when financial allocations are made. Preventive measures against drug misuse is the task of every national family, youth and social policy. All countries must try as hard as possible to create sufficient jobs for young people and to encourage them to take on more social responsibility.
Prevention and education, the Federal Government feels, must be properly oriented. They have to be applied to the style of life and the needs of the target groups. Furthermore, they must be implemented over a long term without any interruption.

The medical profession has a particular role to play. The Bonn Government advocates that medical training should include fundamental knowledge about the possible effects of medicaments causing addiction as well as specific behavioural patterns

in the case of persons endangered by or addicted to drugs (early recognition). Doctors are to be made more aware of the growing danger of addiction to medicaments through special briefings. In this connection, the manufacturers of pharmaceutical products are called upon to inform the medical profession in full and as early as possible about the addiction potential.

Pharmacology could ensure to a greater extent than before that many medicaments with a high addiction potential are replaced by more harmless ones.

Bonn also advocates far-reaching basic research on the social and environmental factors, which on the one hand, influence the evolving of the dangers of addiction and on the other, immunity against them. Within the scope of their development aid, the industrial nations should promote appropriate research projects and educational programmes to prevent drug misuse in the developing countries.

The German Federal Government places special importance on the efforts of the World Conference to control the supply of drugs. Combatting illegal cultivation of drugs has priority here. In certain regions of the world, cultivating the plants out of which drugs are produced represents the sole or at least only worthwhile source of income and as a result, enjoys considerable social, economic and also political significance in certain states. This becomes particularly evident in the case of cocaine production in South America. The report by the investigatory commission on the drug problem in the European Community states:

"The growing of coca shrubs has been part of the culture of the original inhabitants of the Andes Region of South America for thousands of years. Coca leaves have been chewed since time immemorial in order to forget cold and hunger and obtain new energy. In addition, coca leaves are used for making medicine and non-alcoholic drinks; furthermore, coca leaves serve as a basic ingredient for tea and liqueur. Around 35,000 tonnes of coca leaves are used annually for such traditional purposes".

However, a far greater quantity of coca leaves is used for producing cocaine illegally. It was estimated that in 1984, between 100,000 and 150,000 tonnes of coca leaves were used.

"The considerable demand", the report says, "has completely upset the agricultural structures of these countries (Bolivia, Columbia and Peru); in the interim, growing cocaine has become the most important source of income for a large number of small drug syndicates".

Combatting illegal drug cultivation, the German Federal Government stressed in its working paper for the World Narcotics Conference, can only be successful if the affected states provide the population living in the regions where the drugs are grown with better living conditions and at the same time, an alternative source of income by means of rural development. This means for instance, that the cultivation of the plants must be forbidden by law and that the ban on cultivation is effectively controlled.

Furthermore Bonn wants the efforts of the affected states to arrive at social measures and alternative projects to be supported. Financial and technical aid of other countries and their institutions should be made available for rural development projects and in order to create new sources of income for the peasants who have so far depended on the illegal cultivation of drugs. All necessary infrastructural measures should be jointly coordinated. In this connection, absolure priority must be given to rural development projects in such regions with alternative crops. States, which achieve successes in this sector, should also be provided preferentially with help for other projects.

In the past, the Federal Government has involved itself extensively in promoting alternative crops. For instance, between 1981 and 1986, relevant projects in Pakistan received almost seven million Marks and in Thailand close to 21 million Marks. It depends on just how far the countries concerned are willing to cooperate on whether further alternative crop projects are supported or not. Bonn, for its part, is prepared to

contribute. There are, however, obstacles in the way of substitutes: old cultural traditions, for instance, as found among South American coca growers as well as difficulties in finding a market for new products. A lack of proper transport infrastructure as well as difficult conditions in world trade stand in the way of marketing chances. As a consequence, the German Federal Government advocates the granting of trade preferences for such substitute products and favourable marketing opportunities in bilateral and international agreements.

The German view is, however, that such bilateral and international assistance cannot be effective without national efforts on the part of the recipient nations. These include, above all, a ban on cultivation and genuine controls as well as the combatting of corruption and the speeding up of court cases. All countries should join the two major anti-narcotics conventions and cater for their strict observance.

With its proposals to the member countries of the UN conventions, the Bonn Government is striving towards a further objective: the illegal production of drugs and the illegal procurement of drugs from legal sources must be prevented more effectively in future - a difficult problem; after all, the basic ingredients for the production of drugs are available all over the world and production itself is a relatively straightforward process. Controls are not at all easy and furthermore, they involve high costs. As the prior condition for international successes on this sector of the drug problem is to be found in appropriate national regulations and control measures, the Federal Government believes that detailed guidelines governing the control of chemicals, materials, instruments and means for the illegal production of drugs should be contained in an international convention.

With these proposals to tighten up control measures as well as to restrict and control the illegal drug markets, the distribution, smuggling and traffic in narcotics is to be effectively combatted and ultimately completely stopped. The difficulties must not be underestimated: for those involved in illegal drug traffic and smuggling and the well-organised crime syndicates

make use of the fact that in the West in particular, goods and persons are able to move from country to country almost without restriction. The high profits which are attained in the process contribute towards consolidating existing international structures. In addition, there is the fact that varying legal codes and law enforcement methods provide many escape holes.
For instance, cocaine dealers have been able to firmly consolidate themselves in every sector - growing, processing and international traffic. Columbia has the most important part to play here, a country where a number of family clans control the business, even in the USA.

In the European Community's report on narcotics, it is stated that their power "has become so great that they were able to take over a major section of cocaine traffic from the Mafia". In spite of stepped-up law enforcement measures, major quantities of cocaine are also brought into Western Europe. "The smugglers have resorted to ever more ingenious and always more difficult to discover methods. For instance, cocaine has been discovered in the corpses of parrots and crocodiles. Crocodile skins were covered with a white powder, which was declared as a preservation agent but which in fact, was cocaine. The smugglers also began to kill birds, which belonged to a consignment of live ones and stuffed them with cocaine. As it can be presumed that a certain percentage of birds die during transport, customs officers could be deceived". For this reason, the EC parliamentarians maintain that "It is absolutely essential that the narcotics dealers are given no respite".

A further important task is to break the flow of heroin coming from South-East Asia. In the "Golden Triangle" - the jungle and mountain country of Burma, Laos and Thailand, an almost impossible fight is going on against growing poppy, heroin production and dealing in opium.

In accordance with the EC report on drugs, the German Federal Government above all recommends that the trade in drugs should be thwarted. In this connection, it is necessary that in actions against narcotics trading and smuggling should reveal no extensive loopholes in legislation nor major differences in the intensity of prosecution world-wide. Penalties should comply

with the seriousness of the offences; however, the death penalty is rejected for humanitarian reasons.

The Bonn Government feels that special attention has to be paid to the profits made from illegal drug transactions. The starting-point for these considerations is that drugs, couriers and dealers can easily be replaced internationally should they be caught. However, traffickers and smugglers are hit hardest if their "operating capital" is lost. On the other hand, this can only be brought about providing that the legal possibilities are completely exhausted and the flow of money from illegal drug transactions is better controlled within the scope of the basic principles of national legal codes.

In accordance with German proposals, all states which do not possess the necessary legal clout to undertake measures against illegal drug profits, should alter their legislation to put them in a position to take the relevant steps. In addition, an international agreement should be passed within the framework of the United Nations, which makes it possible for the state to confiscate such funds.

There should also be international cooperation within the scope of police measures and customs controls - for instance, via the Customs Council in Brussels and via Interpol, providing that an appropriate national infrastructure facilitates collaboration with these organisations. The Federal Government also advocates the introduction of all modern investigatory techniques. These include - on the basis of national legal guidelines - electronic surveillance, carrying out sham transactions, making use of undercover agents and informers and controlled deliveries.

Bilateral, regional and international agreements, which enable investigations and observations to be carried out across borders with the agreement of other states are also being aimed at. Narcotics liaison officers, accredited along diplomatic lines, are to be used in the process. Bilateral, regional and international training models are also to be developed for vocational purposes and in addition, the constant contacts between police,

customs and justice authorities simplified. By the consistant application of the principle "sentence or extradite" loopholes in chasing narcotics crominals are to be closed without regard for the nationality or where a person might be residing and where he committed the crime.

Parallel activities at national level are essential for the success of international and regional measures. The Bonn Government in conjunction with the German federal "Länder" and its European neighbours has introduced far-reaching measures for fighting the drug problem.
The newly created "Narcotics" department at the Federal Criminal Investigation Office in Wiesbaden is a central institution for combatting drugs' crimes in the Federal Republic of Germany. In 1986 it was expanded to embrace almost 200 officers.

Cooperation between the CID and the border authorities of the relevant federal "Länder" with the neighbouring states has been improved in terms of organisation. The CID and the border authorities of the North German coastal "Länder" and those of the Scandinavian countries and the Netherlands collaborate closely in the "Northern Working Group for the Combatting of Drugs Traffic".

The "South-East Group for Combatting Drugs" links up the federal "Länder" of Baden-Württemberg and Bavaria with the adjoining states - Austria, Switzerland and Italy. There is also further regional cooperation in combatting drugs between the Netherlands and the federal "Länder" of North-Rhine Westphalia and Lower Saxony in the common administrative region known as "EUREGIO".

The Federal Criminal Investigation Office in Wiesbaden has created two systems designed to register and fight drugs crimes in conjunction with the CID forces of the "Länder" which store information pertaining to cases and suspects. In addition, they provide starting-points for investigations and for recognising possible connections between crimes and those which might have perpetrated them.

Further institutions cater for a standardizing of analysis methods, aimed at helping to identify the production processes, means of distribution and distribution areas for heroin. In 1977, chemists from several "Länder" CID forces formed a project group for heroin analysis. The Baden-Württemberg "Land" CID office in Stuttgart was the first police force in Europe to set up a special unit for synthetic drugs ("SyDro"). At a special seminar at the "Land" Police College in Freiburg, narcotics squad officers are trained as specialists for synthetic drugs. The Freiburg course has in the interim been attended by officers from the German federal "Länder" as well as Switzerland, France and Austria. The Federal Criminal Investigation Office takes part in a permanent exchange of information with the countries of Western Europe - the "European Drugs Report Service". Liaison officers monitor the mutual exchange of information. Fighting narcotics crimes is also coordinated at Interpol level. Working conferences sponsored by the Interpol secretariat-general for special purposes also aid in the fight.

Within the framework of European cooperation, the Federal Republic is also involved in the "Pompidou Group" of the Council of Europe, which the French politician Georges Pompidou (1911-1974) set up.

On the basis of the two international narcotics agreements, Bonn works closely together with three UN narcotics bodies: The Narcotics Commission (CND), the Narcotics Control Board (INCB) and the Narcotics Control Fund (UNFDAC). The Federal Government pays its contribution to the UNFDAD from the budget of the Federal Ministry for Youth, Families, Women and Health. In 1985, the contribution amounted to 2.2 million DM and was increased to 3.2 million DM in 1986.

Wichtige Adressen in der Bundesrepublik Deutschland

Important Addresses in the Federal Republic of Germany

Drogenpolitik und nationale Überwachung:

Der Bundesminister für Jugend,
Familie, Frauen und Gesundheit

Postfach 20 04 90

D - 5300 Bonn 2

Narcotics Policy and national Supervision:

The Federal Minister
for Youth, Families,
Women and Health

Post Office Box 20 04 90

D - 5300 Bonn 2

Prophylaxe und Aufklärungskampagnen:

Bundeszentrale für gesundheitliche
Aufklärung

Postfach 91 01 52

D - 5000 Köln 91

Prophylaxis and Educational Campaigns:

Federal Centre for
Health Education

Post Office Box 91 01 52

D - 5000 Cologne 91

Dachverband der Freien Wohlfahrt

(Kirchliche und andere Selbsthilfe-
Femeinschaften)

Deutsche Hauptstelle gegen die
Suchtgefahren

Westring 2

D - 4700 Hamm

Umbrella Organisation for private Welfare Work

(Church and other self-
help associations)

The German Central Office
against Narcotics

Westring 2

D - 4700 Hamm

Beratung und dringende Hilfe leistet oder vermittelt jedes Gesundheitsamt in der örtlichen Kommunalverwaltung.

Ein ausführliches Verzeichnis aller lokalen Spezialeinrichtungen, die mit Fachkräften besetzt sind, gibt das Gesundheitsministerium (obige Adresse) heraus unter dem Titel "Drogenberatung - Wo?"

Advice and urgent help is provided by every local Health Office.

A detailed list of all local institutions, staffed by experts, can be obtained from the Ministry of Health at the above address, bearing the title "Drogenberatung - Wo?" (Where to obtain Advice on Drugs).